The following bills were read the third time Authorizing the sale of a tract of land in the

county of Rockingham;
Concerning John M. Ferguson, Sergeant of the
city of Richmond; ity of Richmond; Changing the time of holding the term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery in

the county of Chesterfield;
Relinquishing a fine to a certain individual in the county of Monongalia, imposed by the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Concerning Charles Lovelace in the county of

Changing the place of holding a separate elec-tion in the counties of Clarke and Southamp-Changing the place of holding a separate elec

tion in the county of Boone;
Authorizing three separate elections in the county of Legan;
The bill appropriating a sum of money to build a bridge across Polk Creek, in the county of Wood, was rejected—ayes 10, noes 13;
Concerning free schools in the county of Albertages

Concerning Abby Hopkins and her children Incorporating the Savings Bank of Wheeling Concerning the Fire Companies of Wheeling Concerning office copies of certain deeds;

Incorporating the Albemarle and Nelson Smelt-ing Company; Concerning criminal prosecutions in the city Exempting a company in the 107th regimen

from mastering in that regiment; Increasing the fund for district and free schools Establishing a branch Bank at Fincastle of Salem.

A bill concerning the salaries of the comm

sioners of the revenue for the towns of Norfolk and Petersburg was indefinitely postponed. For the relief of Richard Gregory; Permitting Robert Walsh and the heirs of Anna M. Walsh to pay taxes on certain lands; Incorporating the Rich Patch Torapike Com-An act for the relief of Reuben Lee, a free man

of color, was rejected—ayes 19, noes 19.

An act to provide for the construction of a road from the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge, in the county of Madison, to some point in the county of Page, was advocated by Mr. BAR-BEE and Mr. SHACKLEFORD, and rejected-ayes 12, noes 12. Incorporating the Norfolk and Weston Rail

road Company.
On motion of Mr. STRINGER, the bil making a survey for a railroad route from New Market, in Shenandoah, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, was taken up and indefinitely pos poned—ayes 21, noes 5.

A resolution was received from the House by

a messenger proposing to rescind the joint order of adjournment on the 16th instant.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD moved to amend the esolution, by inserting "Saturday, 17th."

Mr. KINNEY moved to lay the resolution

and amendment on the table.

Mr. BARBEE moved to postpone the resolution and amendment indefinitely. Mr. STANARD advocated the motion to lay on the table.

Mr. CARLILE was in favor of making some

On motion of Mr. DANIEL, the ayes an noes were ordered ayes 16, noes 9.

So the resolution and amendment were ind Anitely postponed.

The motion of Mr. STANARD to take up the report and resolutions of the select commit-

The vote rejecting the till to provide for the construction of a road from the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge to some point in the county of Madison, on motion of Mr. KINNEY was re-considered, and the bill laid on the table. Mr. SHACKLEFORD moved to reconsider

the vote indefinitely postponing a bill concerning a free man of color, in the county of Shenan-doah. Agreed to- ayes 15, noes 7. The bill was then laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Alexandria and Valley Railroad Company was taken up. Mr. SHACKLEFORD offered the following amend-

ment, which was agreed to:
"Provided, That after the said railroad shall

have been made and completed to the said town of Strasburg, the power is reserved to the General Assembly of determining whether the said route indicated in this act, or upon any other route through the Northwest to the mouth of the

The passage of the bill was advocated by Messrs. BARBEE, DENEALE and ROGERS, and was opposed by Messrs. SHACKLEFORD, AMBLER and ISBELL. Mr. SHACKLEFORD offered the following

amendment:
"Provided, That no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, by virtue of this act, until not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the Stock of Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company shall have been subscribed by responsible stockholders, other than the Com-monwealth, for the purpose of constructing the said road from Alexandria, in the direction of Culpeper Court House." Rejected—ayes 12, Mr. SHACKLEFORD proposed further to

amend, by striking out the tenth section. Rejected—aves 19, noes 14.

The bill was then laid on the table not to be

On motion of Mr. STRINGER, the Senate THURSDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1849. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON of Loudoun the committee on the informal returns of votes for President and Vice President of the United States, was discharged from the further consideration thereof.

On motion of Mr. JONES, the committee of

Propositions were discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Charles A. Alexander and others; of the citizens of the town of Mr. So-lon; of citizens of Doddridge, for a separate elec-tion; of J. B. Westlake; of citizens of Southamplong of citizens of Doddridge, for a separate elec-tion; of J. B. Westlake; of citizens of Southamp-ton, for a separate election; of citizens of Wood, Ritchie and Tyler counties, for a new county; of citizens of Richie, remonstrating against said petitions; of Franklin Lodge, No. 13, of I. O. O. F; of citizens of Loudoun; of Sons of Tempe-rance, Division 78, of the town of Pt. Pleasant; of citizens of Bolerourt county and town of New of citizens of Botetourt county and town of New Castle; of the I. O. O. F. of Pendleton, and Abner Clopton Division of Sons of Temperance; of citizens of Wayne, to change the boundary line of the county; of citizens of Preston, to establish the town of Fellowsville; of John E. Lewis and others, a committee of Spring Division, No. 104, Sons of Temperance; of the Taxewell Sons of Temperance, Division No. 105; of Edward C. Maye; of chizens of Wheeling, for authority to subscribe to certain Railroads; of citizens of Faugust of a senargia algorithm of citizens of Faugust of a senargia algorithm of citizens of Faugust of Committee Commit quier, for a separate election; of citizens of Elichizens of the village of Salem.

Also, a report against the petition of citizens of Washington county, for a separate election.

On motion of Mr. DORMAN, the report of the committee for Courts of Justice, and communication of Walter Bowen, relative to the pardon of John J. Johnson, were ordered to be mmitted to said committee.
Mr. LAYNE of Alleghany offered the follo

ing resolution, which, on motion of Mr. SHE-PARD, was ordered to be laid on the table: PARD, was ordered to be laid on the tablet
Resolved, by the General Assembly, That the
proxies appointed to represent the State's intereat in the James River and Kanawha Company,
at the next general meeting of the Stockholders,
be, and they are hereby, instructed to nominate
and support for the Presidency of the Company
Joseph C. Cabell, Esq., of Nelson.

A message was received from the Senate by
Mr. KINNEY, who informed the House that the
Senate had adopted a resolution, asking the return to the Senate the resolution adopted for an
adjournment of the General Assembly on this
day, and proposing to adjourn on Monday, the

dey, and proposing to adjourn on Monday, the 1910 instant, and which was indefinitely post-

poned by the Senate, yesterday.

The House acceded to the request of the

A message was subsequently received from
the Senate by Mr. CRUMP, that the Senate
had agreed to the resolution for adjournment on
Monday nest, to May 28th.
Mr. STOVALL moved the following resolution, which, on his motion, was laid on the

Resolved, by the General Assembly, That whenever a subscription to the capital stock of any Joint Stock Company has been, or shall be by law authorized to be made on behalf of the Common wealth, whether such Company be, or shall be hereafter incorporated, the said Joint Stock Company shall forfeit the right to the Common wealth's subscription, if it shall after the passage of the law authorizing the subscription, and before the Commonwealth, shall be represented in the Board of Directora by Directors tawfally appointed on her behalf, proceed to locate or enter into contracts for the construction of its improvement; and it any such Company shall be proceed, no subscription shall be made on behalf of the Commonwealth, or if made, it shall be, by such act of the Company, rendered wold, and the Commonwealth shall be released from all the obligation of a Stockholder. Resolved, by the General Assembly, That

BILLS PASSED. orporate the Chesapeake S To declare Sanco Creek, in Tyler county, a while highway

To incorporate the Martinsburg and Poto-To sportion School quotes between Campbell and Appearation counties.
To incorporate the Farmers', Planters' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Bedford. To incorporate the Abingdon Savings Bank, In

erning the annual meetings of School Commissioners.

To authorize Tyre Black, of Wayne county, to establish a ferry across the Sandy River.

To incorporate the Lynchburg Hose and Fire Insurance Company.

Changing the names of Fleming and Friendless Blood to that of Mandath less Blood to that of Meredith,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE RICHMOND DISTRICT.

The political cauldron of the Whig party in

he Metropolis boils with renewed fary. Mr.

Botts, flushed with his success in Louisa, in in-

ducing the Whigs there to advocate a postpone

ment, until the 5th April, of the Convention which

was to meet yesterday, summoned "the Whigs

of Richmond" to hear him at the African Church

on Wednesday night. The programme must

have been inviting, for we found that large build-

ing, its aisles, galleries and all, crammed to over-

flowing with Botts men, anti-Botts men, Demo-

crats, members of the Legislature, and citizens

and strangers. We have rarely seen a larger

crowd in this city-and Mr. Botts proved himself

so strong a "irump" actor, and "drew" so well.

that the Theatre, usually very full, "suffered

some" on this occasion. To judge from the ap-

plause, we were under the impression that the

Botts and anti Botts men were about equally di-

even an out

them.-

We shall not attempt

line of Mr. Botts' speech,

for about an hour and a hall

hitherto been so filled with

shall not now inflict another

With some exceptions, suited

of affairs, this speech was but a

the many Speeches, Protests and

which have, indeed, rendered Mr. B.

"fraud" which "cheated Mr. Clay out

Harrisburg nomination in 1840"-the

which carried the Virginia Conventi

ruary, 1848, for Taylor, and the "fra

legraphic deepatches from Kentucky

Carolina," which alone secured that is

identical "fraudulent despatches," which stunned

"the Junior," and utterly crushed "the Senior,"

[A hard-fisted, strong-minded Democrat said

hat Mr. Botts had proved the Whigs to be a very

Mr. Botis again declared to his admiring we

shippers, that his speech in New York did more

than any other made in the canvass, to elect Gen.

Taylor-for it broke up the Clay organizations in

New York and New England, and transferred

them to "the mere soldier." From this text Mr.

B. proceeded to recapitulate his own course to

wards Gen. Taylor last year, and the reasons for

his present warm support of President Taylor-

Mr. B. said he had cordially opposed the nomi-

tion of Gen. Taylor, because he had invariably

refused to be the candidate of any party, or t

ayow any political principles-and because he

in Mr. Botts' opinion, had no practical experi-

ence or information, to qualify him for the high

office of President. He had voted for him, from

necessity-but still entertained the most painful

anxiety as to the policy of his administrations

until the 5th March; when he, Mr. B., standing

within six feet of Gen. T., drank in with pleasure

every word of the loaugural. That paper had

convinced him that Gen. T. was an "up-right

and a down-right Whig," and he therefore would

sustain him. The Whige had placed him, Mr.

B, as a sentinel on the outlines of the camp-as

such he had demanded of Gen. Taylor the coun-

tersign. Gen. T. had refused to give the counter-

sign, and he, Mr. B, told him he could not pass.

"On the 5th of last March," said Mr. B., "Gen. T.

gave me the countersign, and I let him pass !"-

We shall leave it to others to reconcile the

course of Mr. Botts in regard to Gen, Taylor .--

But this we will say; that if Mr. Botts saw no-

thing in the Allison lefters to develope General

light upon the political principles of the new ad-

with "new lights," and, among other discoveries

contended that it contained a condemnation

opinion we look not to the Inaugural, but to

having "slided off from Jacksonism to Calhoun-

Conservatism to Whigism, from Whigism to

the old Whig candidates and issues as "obsu-

an "ultra Whig;" is not this a sufficient reason

why every Democrat should be prepared to stand

On the subject of a District Convention Mr

Botts professed to entertain opinions perfectly

said, a "sham" affair, altogether one-sided-the

Much applause was elicited by a hit of Mr.

Botts at his "par excellence Whig Taylor" op-

ponents in this District. He declared that his

determination to support Gen. Taylor's adminis-

tration had been a bitter pill to them -as bitter as

the physic" he had himself been compelled to

take last year. He was open-mouthed in his

present, he seemed to us to "cave in" terribly.

B.'s deceptive advocacy of a "fairly constituted

Convention." and urges a nomination. It says;

"Be that as it may, he has come out too late.

His object evidently was to take the wind out of the sails of the convention of to-day. But it will

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Conven-

Congressional District assembled at Bosher's

After the names of the delegates had been re-

Williams Secretary.

men and their organ, the Whig.

by his arms and defend his principles?

Embodiment.

"fraudulent" party !]

vided.

Concerning Joseph Remley, of Greenbries Concerning Robert Rateliffe, Commission of the Revenue, for Fairfax county.

Concerning the Little Kanawha Turnpike Bridge Company.

Amending the act incorporating the Smith's River Navigation Company, passed 24th March,

848; Incorporating the Neotrophian Society Bethany College; Incorporating the Wesleyan Female Institut

Authorizing the County Court of Prince Wi liam to reassess the lands of Richard D Mack-ill, on which the Sudley Mills are situated; To incorporate the Buffaloe Academy, in Put-

am county; To incorporate the Franklin Savings Bank of lorfolk city; Amending the charter of the Piedmont Mining

Divorcing Nancy Peyton from her husband Valentine Peyton; Incorporating the Virginia Telegraph Compa-

Annexing to the county of Braxton a portion of the county of Randolph;
For the relief of Henry Gordon, deputy for Charles Selden, late Sheriff of Powhatan county;
Authorizing Ro. P. waring of Essex to charge pharfage at his wharf on the Rappahannock river; To amend the act incorporating the Blue Ridge

Fornpike Company; Incorporating the Logan, Raleigh and Monroe Purppike Company; Concerning the Sergeant of the town of Lynch-

To incorporate Lynchburg Pemale Orphan Asylum; Authorizing a separate election at Rockfish School house, in Marshall county, and for other

Concerning the debt to the Board of Public Works due from the trustees of Portsmouth, on account of the purchase of the Seaboard and Ro noke Railroad; To aid the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Com

any in certain repairs of their work and for oth-Providing for the completion of the Little Stone Gap Road: To incorporate the Chesapeake Steamb

To amend the act to incorporate the White Hall Miciog Company, passed April 4th, 1848;

Concerning the annual meetings of School Commissioners,
Authorizing Braxton Garlick of New Kent to construct a wharf on the Pamunkey river; Concerning masters and apprentices in Alex-

ndria county; Concerning Wm. Ayres, of Patrick county; Concerning the bridge across Jackson's river, Covington; Conferring additional powers on the Trustees

Controlles ville;
To incorporate the Union Hotel Company, in Vinchesser;

Longton Valley Turnpike Winchesier;
Incorporating the Junction Vailey Turnpike
Company—aves 55, noes 30. [This bill was
advocated by Messrs. DORMAN, COOK, PAX-CON and McCUE.]

The bill authorizing a further subscription on the part of the State to the Pauquier and Alexan-andria Turnpike Company was rejected—ayes 23. noes 50. The bill to increase the compensation of the Commissioner of the Revenue of the Upper Dis-

trict of Nansemond, was rejected.

The bill to aid the Nortolk Seamen's Friend Society was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. WATSON. The bill directing that the papers in the suit of Crolly and McKeon against the President and Directors of the North-Western Turnpike Com-

pany be transferred to the Clerk of the Circui Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Harrion county, was laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of Wm. W. Jones, of Spotsylvania, was laid on the table.

The bill amending the act concerning delinquent and fortested lands, and providing for the sale of lands returned delinquent hereafter for the non payment of taxes, passed March 15th, 1832, Mr. WHITE moved to reconsider the vote re-

jecting the bill to authorize a further subscription on the part of the State to the Alexandria and anquier Turnpike company.
The motion was disagreed to; ayes 20, noes 54
On motion of Mr. THOMAS, the House adourned.

REMARKS of Mr. MOORE, of Cabell and Wayne, in the House of Delegates, upon the bill incorporating the Guyandotte Navigation

Mr. SPEAKER: The Guyandotte river runs through a portion of my county, and, therefore, my constituents feel a deep interest in the passage of this bill. I am hardly able to do the subsage of this bill. I all upon my Eastern friends to aid me in passing this bill, for the following reasons: I have lived in that county thirty years—I settled there when it was a wilderness, and there was not a house within ten or fitteen miles. We toiled, labored, and worked hard to get it in a prosperous condition. Mr. Speaker, gentlemen from the East will be benefitted by the passage of this bill. Our country is a great stock country. We raise a great many hogs, and we can then bring them much cheaper to the Eastern markets. We cannot make roads in that country. It is so mountainous, that the people have to pack their corn to mill, or to the river, and from there to mill in dug-outs. Mr. Speaker, with all our hardships, yet when called on, during the war of 1812, we came forth to delend our brethren of the East and will a

again when called opon.

Mr. Speaker: God has blessed the Eastern part of this Commonwealth with every thing they could wish. They are rich and we are poor, and I hope they will do for us what God has done for them, by passing this bill. In conclusion, I call upon East, West, North and South, to aid in the passage of this bill. I could say much more, but I do not desire to occupy too much of the time of the House, as I fully be-fieve what I have said in support of the bill is all that is necessary.
[The bill has been passed by the House.]

The following toasts were drank at the pub ic dinner given to Mr. Polk in Charleston:

By the Mayor-Our Guest, the Hon. James K. Polk: The Republican citizen, who resigning with cheerfulness the high position of a ruler for that of a private citizen, offers the best evidence of his firness for the highest honors of his country. To such a man the people of Charleston tender the homage of profound respect and ad-Mr. Polk responded to the toast with much feel

ing, and offered the following: The City of Charleston-Eminently distinthe intelligence and parriotism of per citizens. In the war of the revolution she nobly sustained her position, and also in the two succeeding wars; and is no less distinguished for

he couriesy and hospitality of her citizens. Mr. Memminger, after some complimentary emarks, presented the subjoined toast: The Hon. R. J. Walker. The distinguished thampion of Free Trade and master of Finance. His services are acknowledged with gratitude by his countrymen, and his genius has commanded

the applause of Foreigners.

Mr. Walker briefly expressed his acknowledgments, and offered the following:
The City of Charleston: Distinguished for all those high moral and intellectual qualities which exalt and dignify the character of man. May her advancing railroad soon link her with the entire West in the bonds of an ever augmenting

commerce and enduring union.

By L. W. Hayne, one of the Vice Presidents.—
His Excellency Whitmarsh B. Seabrook, Governor of the State: In perilous times, be has been

James K. Polk-God bless him. This toast was received with loud and long continued plaudits.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Son. NEW ORLEANS, March 10-P. M.

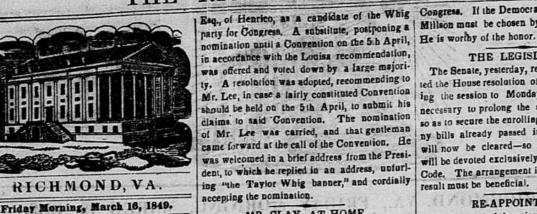
Overhow of the Mississipps—Great Destruction of Property—The Weather—Advance in Cotion. Property—The Weather—Advance in Colon.

The levees at Bason Rouge and Donaldsonville have given way, and the water is overflowing the country at a featful rate, doing immense damage to plantations along the river. Thousands of acres are completely inundated, and there is no knowing what the consequences may be. We are in momentary apprehension that the embarkmens within the more immediate vicinity of New Orleans will say way, and if so, the consequences. leans will give way, and if so, the consequences cannot but be most serious. The city authori-

campot out of most serious. In only authors, the first are taking active measures to guard against it and prepare for the worst.

The cotton market has been quite active during the week, with sales in all of 40,000 bales, closing at 50, per lb., advance.

The criy authors, the first and Powhatan, a com. mendation of every true Democrat; and we, there, it and county, before the Galen Society, at the Meland county, the true of the County at the C



MR. CLAY AT HOME.

The Louisville Chronicle, a new Democratic paper, edited with much ability, reviews Mr. Clay's history with withering power, and shows that he has always looked and is now looking to the North to gratify his Presidential aspirations. We make an extract from its article upon Mr. Clay's, emancipation letter, which, it says, it would have been a little more honest in Mr. Clay to have published before he was elected to the Senate of the United States. The picture of the "Dictator" (as W. C. Rives called him) abounds in passages of powerful truth. Here hey are: Not satisfied, too, with the expression of such

o ified opinions as are held by the mass of Emancipators of this State, he has given utterance to the boldest abolition sentiment beating the mouth of one of the Northern fathan a distinguished Southern states natics, than a distinguished Southern states-man. His vaulting ambition grasps at the polit-ical influence of the North, and to attain that, the sacrifice of his own State and of the whole South,

weighs but a feather in the balance.

And yet Mr. Clay is emstern. Since the days of the "coalition between the Eastern puritan and the Western black-leg," his whole influence and we listened to umns have power have been exerted in favor of the North. The scheme of a Bank of the United States, that we The scheme of a Bank of the United that country in the east, by which to build up its commerce and manufacturers, was essentially an Eastern measure; and we confidently believe that ten years more will not elapse before our Western and Southern whigs will wonder at the fatulty which induced them to support this corrupt monopoly. His protective Tariff was also essentially a measure to build up the east, and a good reason for tal" in the annals of the State. He again denounced, in the most emphatic manner, the measure to build up the east, and a good reason for its advocacy by western men cannot be given. Like the Bank of the U. States, it will in a few years be scouted by all thinking and sensible men in the West. The base idea. the West. The bare idea of an agricultural peothe West. The bare idea of an agricultural people enacting a high tariff on manufactures, is a ridiculous absurdity, and we have no question, since now the eyes of the people of Kentucky are opened to what has been Mr. Clay's real feelings and affinities, that they will view all of his tayorite eastern measures in their true light.

The whole aim of all the labors of his life are Though Mr. Botts said that he would not apply this "fraud" to any particular person, yet it is well known that Mr. Preston, the present Secretary of the Navy under an administration which Mrso plain and legible, that "the wayfaring man, though a fool may read it." That aim has been Botts now supports, was the organ of the "lightning flashes," and read to the Convention these

the Pagsipency!
His vote for John Quincy Adams against Gen. Jackson, by which the sentiments and wishes of Kentucky and the South were disregarded, and he instructions of his own Legislature and the 'right of instruction" (the doctrine which he him-ted taught them,) violated and trampled under inder foot, - was with a view to his own advance

mint to the Presidency.

His unwavering advocacy of a High Protective Tariff and of a Bank of the United States, (after he himself had taught the South that it was unconstitutional and oppressive,) was to pro-pitiate the East and thereby advance his own views upon the Presidency.

His celebrated Missouri Compromise, by which

the South was betrayed to the abolitionists of the North, (as was proved by every Southern man except himself voting against it,) was an effort to gain the confidence of the North, and thus promote his own aims upon the Presidency.

His much lauded Tariff Compromise, [by which the South flattered themselves that he was returning to a sense of his duty to his country.] which he himself was the first to violate in 1840, was, as it appeared by his letter to Mr. Clayton

in 1844, a deception practiced upon the South and but another bait to the East and to the Tariff feeling in Pennsylvania, to forward his own adpancement to the Presidency.
His Bankrupt Law, also, [by which the instructions of his Legislature were again disre-Congress, can be easily

ever-mindful object-his advancement to the Pre-And now, in 1849, when the Constitutional rights of the South are assailed by the whole pack of fanatics and demagogues whom purblind mad-ness and the love of political power are urging to their desecration—when Kentucky is viewed and popenly proclaimed as the debateable ground ct power between the North and South, and the emissaries of the North within and without her borders are moving heaven and earth to strike down at a blow £60,000,000 worth of her property and forever bind her to the car of Massachu-setts—Henry Clay, with his eyes yet fixed un-blenching on the White House, and his heart yet yearning for this one sole object of his life-long labors, casts the weight and influence of his name against Kentucky, and boldly throws him-self into the arms of the abolitionists, in another,

Taylor's Whiggery, he must be keen-eyed indeed to detect in the Inaugural any thing to throw last, desperate stake for the Presidency.
Will not Kentuckians now learn to know Henministration. [Mr. Botts read the Inaugural ry Clay? Will the true sons of Kentucky, those who love her soil, her institutions, her thousand glorious memories-who glory in the unexampled prosperity, happiness and manly indepen-dence of her children, and how down in reveren-tial awe at the mere mention of the names of her the Mexican War! He stands alone in this latitudinous construction.] We believe the pioneers and statesmen of other days -- who scorn Administration to be Whig-but for this and loathe the canting fanaticism of the souffling hypocrites and snivelling knaves who would the composition of the Cabinet, which is extransform her into a colony of wooden-nutmeg and old-clothes venders—will they yet continue clasively Whig, But here Mr. Botts estops himself-for, in his famous "Protest" last March, he to bend the knee before the shrine of the man who has ever bartered her gene; ous devotion to hi denied the Whiggery of one member of the Cabinet, Mr. Preston, whom he characterized as their children the inheritance of servile subserism, from Calhounism to Conservatism, from Are they prepared to acknowledge their own and their father's infariority to the men whom they have always controlled, ruled and governed?— "No-partyism;" and whose course, for opposing Are they willing to transfer the powers, honors and dignities of the government into the hands of the political traders, whose supremacy is to be purchased by denunciation and proscription of lete," Mr. Botts, in the same memorable document, proclaimed to be "an abandonment, clear, the South and all her patriotic sons? And have they reached that stage of abject cowardice, which will cause them to accept the advice of Mr. open and undisguised, of the principles of the Whig party." Admit, however, that General will cause them to accept the advice of Mr. Clay—and cringe in paralytic fear before the Northerner, and with "bated breath and whispered humbleness," beg that Kentucky may not become the battle-ground between the North and the South?—that rather may their lathers of Virginia or their brothers of Tennessee bear the brust of Abolition forwand that Kentucky will Taylor is now an "upright and down-right Whig," coming up to the standard of Mr. Botts. brunt of Abolition fury, and that Kentucky will pay for their immunity with the blood of her

consonant with those avowed to his Bosher's Hall neighbors and kinsmen ? This is the degradation to which Mr. Clay and his abolition friends in this State would reduce speech, viz: to abide by the nomination of a Convention "fully and fairly organized." As for the South; for his advice to separate Kentucky from the other slave States of the Union can the Convention to be held yesterday, it was, he mean nothing else. And if his positions are true as regards Keniucky as a border State, how delegates being appointed by miserably small much more imperative would it be for Tennessee meetings; in no place but Richmond amounting to and Virginia, it Kentucky were a free State, also to adopt the same policy; for in their case the border is but a geographical line, while Ken-tucky has the Ohio river as a barrier.

ABINGDON CONGRESSIONAL DIS-The Abingdon Virginian [Whig] says:

Wm. W. Handson, Esq., having been an-nounced in jest, is, by anthority, withdrawn in The field is now entirely occupied by Demo

scathing attacks upon the "par excellence" gentlecrais, and, from the best information we can get, We did not hear Mr. Botts through-but we will remain so. The nags now in training are Wagoner, Conestoga and Napperiandy—in other words, Col. Fayette McMullen, Col. John B. George and William H. Cook, Esqs. They will make an interesting race. We will, after lookheard enough. He has a fine person-an imposing manner-but, on Wednesday night he did not strike us as speaking with his usual coning about us awhile, give a speculation as to the probable result, and, when the race shall have fidence and emphasis. In referring to the past he was bold and independent-in dwelling on the nded, all the particulars.

This is all well enough for the present-bu we confess we tear the "Trojan Horse," In view friende to harmonize, to concentrate.

"That the course of our representative, during the present session of the Virginia Legislature, meets with our entire approbation; especially do we approve of his manly actions upon the Conway resolutionss; and we assure him that, upon his return to the bosom of his constituents, he will be meet with the plantic "well done good and will be met with the plaudit "well done good and faithful servant."

tion of Whigs to nominate a candidate for this They also "cordially respond to the nomination by the late district Convention, of General Joun Hall,-W. H. McFarland President, R. A. S. MILLSON, as the Republican candidate for Congress in the first district. The man who so gallantly bore the standard of Republicanism in the ported, (in attendance from Richmond, Henrico, campaigns of 1844 and 1848, deserves the com-

Esq., of Henrico, as a candidate of the Whig Congress. If the Democrats do their duty, Gen. party for Congress. A substitute, postponing a Millson must be chosen by a handsome vote. THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate, yesterday, reconsidered and adopt ed the House resolution of Wednesday, extending the session to Monday next. It was found necessary to prolong the session to this extent, so as to secure the enrolling and signing the many bills already passed into laws. The deck will now be cleared-so that the extra session will be devoted exclusively to the revision of the Code. The arrangement is a wise one, and the result must be beneficial.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

The new administration deserve high credit, (and we take pleasure in extending it them) in re-nominating Col. Bigger, as Postmaster of this city, and George Loyall, Esq., as Naval Officer in Norfolk, who have been confirmed by the Senate. They have been faithful officers, and have given satisfaction to all parties. The ests of the Democratic party. I too highly Whig makes the announcements-but in a very graceless manner, as if very much "against the grain." It is but just that we should say, that the large body of the Whigs here have acted very handsomely towards Col. Bigger in urging his re-appointment. We shall be happy to chronicle similar acts of the new Administration.

Senator Walker of Wisconsin, whose amend ment on the territorial question was marked by patriotism and wisdom, and, but for gross Whig blundering and faction in the House of Representatives, would now be the law, is a native of triumph of Democratic principles and mea-Lynchburg, and the son of George R. Walker, sures. The few Whig friends who voted for formerly a resident of Lynchburg. We agree with the Virginian, which says;

"We have read the report of the speeches delivered by Mr. Walker, during the debate, and think they display talents of no ordinary charac-ter. With truly enlightened and patriotic views; and powers of mind such as he has exhibited, is evident that he is destined to become a conspicuous member of the Sepate."

Since our article vesierday, relative to the ap mintment of a Second Assistant Postmaster General, we have been informed that the claims of John S. Gallaher of Virginia, to whom the correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin referred, were not laid before the appointing power-Mr.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY. James A. Seddon, Esq., will address the pec

ple of Goochland, at their Court, on next Monday. We hear that Mr. Botts will also be there. We shall to-morrow publish a notice of the Louisa discussion and Mr. Botts' objectionable position on the Slavery question. Mr. Seddon made a fine impression.

THEATRE,-We are gratified to see by the advertisement that Mr. Stark re-appears to-night in "Othello," Personating "Othello;" Miss Horn, "Desdemona;" and Mrs. Nichols, "Emelia."-Clark, Howard, Palmer and others also appear The laughable farce of "Raising the Wind" follows, in which Mr. and Mrs. Howard, and Burk,

We beg leave to call the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mrs. Sheffy's School at Staunton, in this morning's paper. It will be seen that the rumor that she designed relinquishing her School is incorrect.

A GOOD HOTEL.

The card of Wm. Jaquelin Taylor, in our advertising columns, shows that that "good fellow" and admirable caterer is now installed in the "American"-a fine Hotel, finely located, fronting the Park, New York-and, as we hear, kept in superior order. Virginians visiting the Empire City should put themselves under the care of W. J. T., who, besides regaling them on "the fat of the land," will be able to initiate them into quaint humor, upon "men and things as they are" in the American Babel.

It gives us sincere pleasure to publish the following card of Mr. Chinn. He has patriotically consented to make a sacrifice for his constituents, and they will, doubtless, appreciate his conduct, and honor him with their confidence and support. We are pleased, too, to learn that Mr. Con-

way, of Spottsyvania, has reconsidered his purpose, and has accepted the unanimous nomination of his friends. They could not have a better representative:

To the Voters of the Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Stofford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster and Northum-

berland.

My letter, in reply to the committee who in formed me that I had been selected by the Demo cratic Convention, held at Westmoreland Cour House on the 6th of February last, as the candidate to represent this District in the Senate of Virginia, in which I respectfully declined the nomination, was given to the public though the newspapers a short time ago. Since that time friends in different parts of the District, and, on Monday last, a resolution was passed by a large public meeting, held at the Court House in this county, urging me to reconsider my former determination and permit my name to go before the District as a candidate. These additional and repeated tokens of the partiality, kindness and confidence of my friends, have imposed on me a debt of gratitude which I can only repay by laying aside all personal feelings and inclinations, and yielding my assent to their wishes. In announcing myself as a candidate for your suffrages I can only say, that, as I consider the greates gratification and highest reward which can be bestowed on a public servant, next to a conscier bestowed on a public servant, next to a conscientious belief he has done right, is for his acts to meet with the approval of his constituents, should it be your pleasure to elect me, I shall endeavor, by a strict attention to your interests and a faithful discharge, according to the best of my abilities, of the duties which may devolve on me, no to lose that reward or forfeit your confidence My occupation, a plain farmer, claims nearly all of my time, and will I hope be received by you as a sufficient excuse and apology for my not mixing as freely with you as I could wish, and also be an inducement to those kind friends who have placed me in the position I now occupy, to use

their exertions to secure success.

Very ressectfully, your obd't serv't,

JOHN L. CHINN.

STAFFORD Co., March 15th, 1849. For the Enquirer.

TO MY FRIENDS. Since my return to the county from a tempora ry absence, you have repeatedly solicited me to be a candidate to represent you in the next Le-gislature, and on Friday I find the request renewed through the Enquirer. I shall answer you through the same medium, and respectfully, yet cracy so justly entitle him to AN UPPERENDER. firmly decline a canvass. I should be wanting to myself, if I were insensible to the many acts of friendship that I have received at your hands, and shall ever feel grateful to you for them, It shall be my study to deserve, as I appreciate the many acts of disinterested friendship you have shown me. When a candidate, in the Spring of 1847, I failed to receive the full vote of the party. I have no reason to expect it now. To be a candidate at this time, would be to distract the party, when we stand so much in need of union. I know the feelings that prompted you to address me upon the subject. But seize a noble triumph;

occasion to express our high gratification at the fine spirit in Hanover, and to urge our friends to continued harmony and union-which must se, cure our success.

The Editors of the Whig having very kindly enlightened their readers as to the manner in which Col. Bigger got into the Richmond Post Office, will they also inform them how Gen. Peyon got there in 1841, and oblige

An Oration and Valedictory Address will be delivered by Mr. P. Carrington, of Camber-

TO THE PEOPLE OF HALIFAX AND MECK Fellow citizens: Having accepted the nomi-District Convention nation of the Democratic of the third Congressional District, and bee a candidate to represent that District in the next Congress of the United States, and feeling unwilling to cling to my present station, whilst canvassing for another, I hereby notify you of my intention to resign my seat in the Senate of Virginia at the end of the present session. I give you this notice, to enable you to look out for another candidate to succeed me in

time for the regular Spring election.

has prompted me to desert your service in the Senate, and become a candidate for what is considered a more exalted station, I did not seek the nomination of our Congressional District Convention, but exerted myself to procure the nomination of others. My Halifax friends, who attended the Convention, were expressly instructed not to present me as a candidate, uness under the conviction, after deliberate investigation and consideration, that the use of my name was demanded by the wishes and inteappreciated the honor which you conferred upon me in the last Spring's election, and felt too deeply impressed with a sense of the obli-gations which I owed you, to seek relief from your service so soon after my election, for the sake of any higher honor or office, or even for the sake of my private interests. My wish was to serve out my time in the Senate. my Democratic friends have determined to make me a candidate for Congress, with a full inderstanding of my wishes as here expressed to you, I feel bound to accept their nomination, and to engage in the Congressional canvass with all of the zeal which I feel for the

me last Spring (I value them the more be-cause they voted for me, unawayed by the in-fluences of the great mass of their party,) with not complain of me, if they will candidly answer to themselves this question; Would not they have pardoned a brother Whig for pursuing the same course, under like circumstances? I need not ask pardon at the hands of my Democratic friends. They have had in the history of the past conflicts of parties, and in the practical operations of the antagonizing principles and measures of the Democratic and Whig parties-they have now in our exalted national character at home and abroad-in the present unexampled prosperity of the country, and in the blessings and transcendant advantages enjoyed under Democratic men and measures - too many incentives to stand by the banner of their party, to censure me for enlisting under it, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the party, through a regularly organ-

ized Convention.

It would be unbecoming in me to speak of he manner in which I have performed my Sepatorial duties during the present session, say farther than to say, that I have striven to represent you fearlessly and faithfully. Being iq a minority upon the Internal Improvement and State Debt questions, involving the weal or wo of the present and after generations, I could effect nothing farther, than fairly to represent your wishes and interests, according to my understanding of them—to implore those who agreed with us, though in a derided and broweaten minority, not to falter in the mainte. nance of their position, and to warn our oppo-nents of the danger of forcing upon us the alterthe one hand, or a ruined public credit on the other.

or hesitancy, tens of thousands are expended; millions authorized to be borrowed, and millions upon millions of after liabilities incurred under our present Legislature. All this is done under the pretence of "developing the resources of our renowned old Commonwealth" and promoting the prosperity of our people. I cannot give cre-dence to such pretences or promises. No arith-metic that I have ever learned—no deductions hat I have ever arrived at, from any fair calculaions of our resources, or from any fair reading of the lessons of experience in this State or in other States, has ever inspired me with any hope ternal Improvements. I cannot believe that it is either wise or just to attempt to "develope our resources," or "build up our fallen fortunes," by some of "the mysteries" of New York. We so many and such gigantic schemes as are now being fastened upon us. 1-au a leisure hour in hearing him descant, with his such improvements as are needed, and would otherwise be successful, will fail by the facility with which competing schemes are gotten up, and by the extravagant use of the public money and public credit, by those who put themselves forward as the peculiar friends of Internal Improvement. provement.

I forbear to descant upon other subjects before the Legislature, having already written more than I had intended I again tender you my thanks for your generous support, and remain yours, respectfully THOS. H. AVERETT.

Examiner please copy.

For the Enquirer,
TO THE VOTERS OF CABELL AND WAYNE.
Fellow-citizens: You have honored me as the representative of your counties, and I have ar-dently and honestly endeavored to promote your best interests. In these efforts I have had the cooperation of many worthy members of the House and of the Senate. I have done all that has been asked by a confiding constituency, and I am therefore consoled by the reflection that I have discharged my duly to the satisfaction of you are willing that I should decline to be a canyou are willing that I shall be happy to do so; but, should you insist on calling upon me for further service, I must make my own wishes secondary to yours, from the sole consideration that to your kindness and confidence (which have been presented by no constanting marks of mineral to the confidence of the confidenc measured by no corresponding merit of mine) am I indebted for that measure of prosperity, which, under Providence, it has been my good fortune to share.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

To the Editors of the Enquirer. CAROLINE, March 13, 1849.

Gentlemen: A report that I advocated the elec-tion of Gen. Taylor during the late Presidential canvass, seems to have obtained considerable currency in some portions of the county. Occupying the position I do towards my tentweettizens of the county of Caroline, I deem it my
duty to say that the report has no foundation in
fact. My Whig as well as Democratic triends
will bear me witness that I ardently and zealously advocated the election of that great statesman,
Gen. Lewis Cass. Most respectfully yours,
W. A. BUCKNER. Examiner please copy.

To the Editors of the Enquirer: LUNENBURG, March 5th, 1849.

Gentlemen: I noticed, some time since, an article in the Enquirer, over the signature of "Dromgoole," in which he says that Nicholas E. Davis is the only man, under the present excitement of the party, that can pour "oil on the troubled waters." This opinion I cheerfully could in truth exclaim, mens concia sibi recti, that man is Nicholas E. Davis. In fact, at this particular juncture, Mr. Davis is the only man hat can harmonize the discord that seems t threaten permanent injury to our party in this county. Come, then, let us all unite upon the old "wheel-horse," and give him that support that his modesty, unbending integrity, and, above all, his disinterested devotion to the cause of Demo-

UNITED STATES SENATE. [Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]
Washington, March 14, 1849. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer. Journal of

The consideration of the report and resolution, from the select committee on Gen. Shields' eligi bility resumed. Mr. Webster rose and stated that he had heard

it suggested that the resolution might be rendered generally acceptable to Senators, by the addition of a word or two, and he suggested the propriety of its with its withdrawal, with a view to such

ready to vote for a postponement—not otherwise, Gen. Shields said that what he had intended to state to the committee, was that he should never return to be subjected to the annoyance to which return to be subjected to the annoyance to which he had now been subjected, unless he could so return with the most incontestible evidence of his eligibility, or with a new commission. As that communication had not reached them, and the committee had reported against him, he had sta-ted yesterday that he should make no further re-

Mr. Seward, of New York, rose to offer an amendment, in conformity with the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts. It was merely to declare that "the Senator from Illinois and the is not entitled to a seat in this body." A post-ponement implied, he said, that a different case might be presented at the next session. He agreed with the Benator from Missouri, (Mr.

sistently vote for the postponement, he conceived who believe that nine years citizenship is no: no cessary to render a person eligible for an elec-

dent of the United States, by the hand of Col. Blies, understood to communicate several addi.

tional cominations.

Mr. Douglass did understand his colleague to say that he hoped to obtain testimony incorresti-ble, and that if he failed he should never again trouble the Senate, unless he came here under

new certificate of election.

Mr. Seward held it to be the duty of the Senate to meet the question directly and promptly. It it could not be stated that there was a probability of establishing the act of elegibility, he could not consent to a postponement, but if it could be, he

I assure you that no overweaning ambition would do so as a matter of couriesy.

Mr. Fooie understood that Gen. Shields be lieved that he would have it in his power to show inaccuracy in the record, in regard to his natura-

Mr. Websier said the report was a plain one and but one course was consistent with the dignity of the Senate, the rights of Gen. Shields, and the respect due to the and in using the word respect, he meant more than mere courtesy. He conceived it extraordinary that the colleague of Gen. Shields should argue this question as if the latter desired a postonement, when he had expressed no such wish Mr. Douglass replied that the Senator from Massachuseetta was mistaken. Hi adures had been influenced solely by what he deemed his duty to his own State. He had taken this course, because, from what he had known of his colleague for 16 years, he had no doubt that the persent of the light had been the persent of the persent of the persent had no doubt that the persent of this persent him to be alieful.

Mr. Foote remarked that if he had not had at least the passive sanction of Gen Shields he should have said nothing in favor of a pustpone Mr. Webster took it for granted that if the gentleman trom Illinois did not ask a postpone-ment, he did not desire it. It was clear, trom the

testimony, that he had not been a citizen nine years—his election was therefore void—he was

not qualified to discharge the functions of a Sen ator. He had suggested nothing to show that his father had been naturalized during his (Gen. 8's) minority. The course of the Senate, therefore was as plain as a turnpike road. Because there was no opposition from the State, established nothing.
If every citizen of Illinois were here, and de sired it, they could not secure him in his seat. The question has been raised, and it was the duble time, that the State of Illinois may know pre cisely how to act. That was the kind

due to her, and he hoped they would take this course at once, though he was as ready as any man to show courtesy to a member. And he was willing to consent to any explanatory amendment of the resolution, declaring merely that "the gentleman from Illinois was not qualified to enter upon the duties of Senator on the Mr. Hale was opposed to postponement unless Gen. Shields, or some friend of his, would say ex-plicitly that he expects to obtain testimony which will alter the case. Until there was some such

averment, to vote at once was the plainest duy of the Senate. He did not concur, however, in a remark of the Senator from New York, (Mr. Seward) that "he had as little respect for this provision of the Constitution as any in it." He had more respect for it than for almost any other, bethe heel of aggression had not been placed. han that if Gen. Shields is not now a Senator of the United States he never can be, under his present certificate of election. The constitution of the United States is clear, that he must be nine years a citizen before he can discharge the funcral Shields had not been nine years a citizen on the 4th March, and that he is therefore ineligible unles it can be shown that he was naturalized by the naturalization of his father. Nothing of that kind has been produced here, or before the com-

mittee; and it was due to the State of Illinois and to Gen. Shields, that the question should be deci He did not agree fully in what had been said as to the necessity of his having been nine years a citizen at the time of his election. According to his interpretation of the constitution, it is only required that he shall have been nine years a citizen on the 4th of March-at the commence ment of the present session. And in conclusion, he moved to amend the resolution of the committhe commencement of the term for which he was

elected. Mr. Shields rose and said, that as his friend without consulting him, he must now appeal to him to withdraw the motion. Mr. Foote. with pleasure, at the request of the hoporable Senator.

Mr. Shields then rose and tendered his resignation, to relieve the Senate, he said, from all diffi-Mr. Webster said it could not now be received and asked for the vote on Mr. Calhoun's amend-

Gen. Cass moved to lay the whole subject of

the table, and the yeas and nays being ordered, it was decided in the negative, 15 to 34. Mr. Foote rose and said that the amendment asserts a legal proposition which could not be maintained here, or maintained anywhere else. The Senate, after debate, had accorded to Gen. Shields the sear of honor; and it will be construed as an insult to Illinois now to dispose of the case in this way. Did Senators wish to add disgrace to persecution?—to ereale prejudice against an unfortunate man. To declare that his sea will be always vacant, was unnecessary. It was sufficient to say that it is now vacant—that be is

at the present time ineligible.

Mr. Walker submitted a modification of the resolution, so that it should read, substantially "that not having been a citizen nine years on the
4th of March, 1849, he is therefore ineligible."
Mr Douglass was opposed to any disposition
of the case in the way now proposed—to saying
to the State of Illinois that she shall be distranchised for the next two years, unless she would go to the trouble and expense of an extra session. If he was permitted to resign, then a case would have occurred in which the governor could con

attutionally fill the vacancy.

Mr. Hale moved a postponement until to-morrow, and was in favor of allowing Gen. Shields gracefully to resign, and not go home with the brand of the Senate upon him—without being forcibly ejected. By postponement till to mor-row, they would be better able to determine which was the best course.

The debate was then continued at some length by Messrs. Websier, Douglass, Foote, Berrien, Butler, and Underwood; upon the point whether the position of Gen. Shields was such an one as to authorise a resignation—whether his election was not void, and therefore his seat vacant just as it would have been had no election taken place—and whether the Governor of Illinois would have the power to fill the vacancy, were General Shields' resignation accepted. Finally, the motion to postpone until to-mor-row was carried-24 to 23.

Mr. Hale moved that the letter of resignation from Gen. Shields be read. Objection was made, but the Vice President decided the motion to be in order, and the letter was read accordingly, as follows:- SENATE CHAMBER, March 14, 1849. "Mr. President-From the time that my right to a seat in this body became a subject of inquiry and investigation, I determined to abstain from entering into contest in relation to that right, and to submit, unhesitatingly, to the action of the

Senate. As there is now a prospect of debate and contest on this resolution, I will relieve the Senate by tendering my resignation, and thering the matter back to my constituents. I therefore the matter back to my hereby tender my resignation, Mr. Hale submitted a resolution that the Pre-sident of Sensie be requested to inform the Go-vernor of Illinois of the resignation of James

Mr. Berrien moved to lay this resolution of the table, but withdrew the motion, and moved merely that its consideration be postponed until

to-morrow.—Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and it is understood, confirmed several of the nominations yesterday sent in, and referred those received to-day. None of the latter are of im-

portance, Adjourned. TT TEMPERANCE NOTICE. There will

be a meeting of the Armory and Tredegar To-tal Abetinence Society, this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Armory, when the Society will present to the Rev. William Daval, a medal for his disinterested and untiring exertions in the cause of benevolence. The public is respectful-

MARRIED. Married, in Petersburg, on Wednesday, the 7th da of March, by the Rev. J. Jones Smith, Mr. E. R. TUEN BULLO, Clerk of Brunswick, to Miss ELIZABETH HARRISON, daughter of the late Dr. Nathaniel Her

A CARD.

MRS. HO WRRD tenders her respectful com-pliments and begs to inform her friends and the public generally that her benefit is appointed to take place on Saturday next, the 17th inst., on Plauche's Plauche's which occasion will be presented Plauche Comedy of the "Welsh Girl," to be tollowed will Last," with other entertainments. The whole to conclude with Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama of "Black Eyed Susan, or All in the Downs."
For full particulars, see hills of the day.

NOTICE.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE. of the past, we cannot but feel uneasy, lest, with me upon the subject. But seize a noble triumph; spare me and save the party. Go to the meeting that is proposed to be held at the March Court, and be actuated but by one feeling—an exprest desire to promote the success of our County and Congressional candidates. Let the past be forgotten in our contest for principles, and success most crown our efforts. Yesterday's Times, referring to Mr. Botts' adroit three Democrats in the field, the Whigs may modification by the committee.

Mr. Rusk thought that though General Shields might not wish to interfere with the action of the Senate, a postponement would not be unacceptable to him, nor would any injury be done to any chosen to a high trust. We believe him worthy of the confidence reposed.

The Governor replied to the compliment and movement in Louisa, recommending a Conven just on the eve of the election, spring a candidate ion on the 5th April, expressed the hope that "this and carry off the prize. We again appeal to our recommendation will be received by all as the Virginia: The mother of States and Statesolive-branch under which they can re-unite." It P S .- We learn that W. H. Cook, Esq., has one by such postponement.

Mr. Alchison could see no reason for a posttherefore calls apon "the partiallity constituted Captain William Blanding gave-With sentiments of respect and esteem,
I am your friend and fellow-citizen,
N. A. THOMPSON.
HANOVER COUNTY, March 12, 1849. retired from the canvass. Convention" which met yesterday, to "surrender ponement, unless it was probable that additional testimony could be procured to establish General Shields' elegibility. If that be declared, he was Gen. W. O. Butler-A man no less distinits doubtful authority" and acquiesce in the Louguished in the Cabinet than in the field. Mr. Herbert, the present worthy member, has isa proposition. The Mayor offered as a sentiment-Yesterday's Whig, on the other hand, condems een pnanimously nominated by a meeting, In publishing the above patriotic card, we take the contumacy of Mr. Bous' friends and Mr.